REGISTERED No. 9—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,569.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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Second do	„ 2 8
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Buffee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
„ Ratnagherry	18	„ Tuticorin	25
„ Vingorla	18	„ Colombo	26
„ Marmagoa	19	„ Galle	27
„ Goa	19	„ Nerapatam	30
„ Mangalore	20	„ Pondicherry	31
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	June 2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	22	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Narrakal	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	23	„ False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from inter-vediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether other communication can be maintai ed with the ports of Mandvee, Tunnaserim, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the N-ilgherries can be landed at N-w Akul, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	29	„ Kuweit	12
„ Muscat	30	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	June 1	„ Linga	16
„ Linga	3	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bahrein	5	„ Muscat	21
„ Bushire	5	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	7	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayns, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (Limited) despatch the Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, at 4 P.M., for the above ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 13th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,093 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make her passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	„ 300
To SUEZ. First Class	„ 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cowes, Commander, will have as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	„ 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 14th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	35	23	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	59	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,995 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—

For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Marwary Mogga Joga and Dewa Natha the Mortgagees and on account of Khuiry Noor Mohamed bin Sah Mohamed the Mortgagor.

All that piece of Fazunduree ground together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of New Bungalpora Street, assessed under No. 50, admeasuring 124 square yards. Bounded on the east by New Bungalpora Street, on the west by the said New Bungalpora Street, on Oomercurry Street, on the north by the property of Roushun Khan bin Rustom Khan, and on the south by the property of Dewan Ali Mistry.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

1 Case fancy flower bead baskets, 2 cases tea sets, rich cut sherry, champagne, claret and wine glasses, 1 case Turkish caps, tumblers, real porcelain tea and coffee cups and saucers of rich gilt, coral, flowered and of different patterns, g ass gilt lockets and crosses and rings, &c., &c., 1 case Turkish caps, 2 cases pink coral necklaces, 7 pieces cloth covers for book binding, 2 cases superior eau de cologne.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

1 Case Plated Harness.

A few dozens of champagne, moselles and hocks by different brands superior in quality.

On account and risk of Ramtoola Tallub—

In diamond—F. & Co.—50 Cases 100 Tins ½ Sardius.
50 „ 100 „ „

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Keogh, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, consisting of rosewood couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, chiffonier, sofa, a mahogany late contract with government, dining table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromo-lithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and chair's cots, reclining couches, cloths and gas fixtures, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, glass, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horse', a Bay Galloway, a pi banquin-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Cloths, a Perambulator and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich cut flowered Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, rich Plateware, a Made-gony Symphonium Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a Slate Bagatelle Table, Wagonette, Buggy, Horse, &c., at the Bungalow No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above premises, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of T. F. Punnett, Esq., (intending to proceed to Europe.) The same consisting of a set of rich flowered glassware for dinner, a large green and gold dinner set, a handsome Tea Set, two blue dessert sets, a set of plated dish covers, pairs of hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, silver, liquid, toast racks, ice pitcher, butterpots, a set of best pl-ted "Lily Pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, a set of Rodger's cutlery, a set of blue and white china table, side board, cellerete, an ormoine 15 day clock, strikes the hour and half hours, chairs, circular, and card tables, anotoman, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, plated three light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, glass stem double branched wall shades with cut shades, pans and drops, English Brussels carpet, teapoys, a handsome symmathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (a full toned ins rument), engravings in frames, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with ball-, cues, &c., a large four post bedstead with mattresses pillows and cases, bedding, reclining couches, blackwood and camphorwood chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand table-, toilet glasses, a child's cradle, cloths and gown presses, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles and few books, a lot of choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built buggy, by E. Kesterton, a serviceable grey horse and a set of harness, a waggonette by Bart n and Sons, hunting and side saddles and bridles, a set of second hand double harness, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1873.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Wa'er Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservato'ies.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A GREAT HIT.

MR. & MRS. JOHN L. HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 13TH MAY,

As they LEAVE for ENGLAND in the S.S. KILLARNEY.

The Entertainment will commence with the Original Comedietta by S. T. Smith, entitled,

THE HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. Honeyton.....Mr. John L. Hall.
Mrs. Honeyton.....Mrs. John L. Hall.
(As originally played by them in Calcutta.)

INTERMISSION.

PART SECOND.

MUSICAL MELANGE.

Duett (The Cats').....Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Hall.
Buffo Song (That's where you make the Mistake).....Mr. J. L. Hall.

OFFENBACH'S OPEREITA,

THE BLIND BEGGARS.

Buffles (a Vagrant).....Mrs. J. L. Hall.
Zac Morgan (an Itinerant).....Mr. J. L. Hall.

MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE OPERETTA.

THE SOFT TROMBONE.....Zac Morgan.
Duett (The Trial of Skill).....Zac Morgan & Buffles.
Duett (Scrumptious May).....Buffles & Zac Morgan.

FINALE.

The Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Sketch, entitled,

THE PROFESSOR,

OR A DRESS REHEARSAL,

In which they will introduce

TRAGEDY, COMEDY, OPERA, AND BALLET,

Including the Celebrated Tower Scena from "Il Trovatore."

Jerry Smart (A Barber's Ass'stant).....Mr. J. L. Hall.

(In which he will give his imitations of Great Actors and Operatic Artists.)

Martha Meggles (a Kitchen-maid).....Mrs. J. L. Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit Three.....Rs. 10

Single	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets may be had, and the Box Plan seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s, or at the Agents, WAVERLEY HOTEL, Esplanade.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND GOVERNOR!

ORGAN RECITAL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, an ORGAN RECITAL will be GIVEN in the TOWN HALL, commencing at a quarter before six o'clock. Three gentlemen have kindly proffered their services at the Organ. Favourite singers have also kindly volunteered.

Admission charge of One Rupee will be made to cover necessary expenses. No Tickets will be issued, but Reserved Seats will be allotted to those who may send their names to the "MANAGER TOWN HALL CONCERT, *Times of India* Office, not later than NOON TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OODWARA STATION.

During the month of ADUR, which will commence on May the 19th, and terminate on June the 18th, UP and DOWN MAILS will STOP at OODWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down Passengers.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers will be booked from all Stations at which the Mails stop to Oodwara, and Oodwara will book 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers to all Stations at which the Mail stop.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business:—

1. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2721, forwarding Copy of Government Resolution No. 2088, on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the site on which it is proposed to erect a Market for Cooks, &c.

2. Letter from Government, No. 1363, forwarding Government Resolution, No. 1291, fixing the salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer for the current year.

3. Letter of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2698, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Solicitors to the Corporation on the subject of the result of the Suit by the Executors of Culliandass Kirparam against the Justices in respect of the Lease of premises in Chowpatty which was repudiated by the Bench in 1872—and the said Suit having been decided against the Corporation to consider and decide upon the course to be adopted.

4. Letter from Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., dated 5th May 1873, on the subject of their losses incurred last season at Toolsee Works.

5. Memo. by the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2371, forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. Russel Aitken on Major Fullock's Report on the Water Supply of Bombay.

6. Government Resolution No. 2427, on the report of the Senior Magistrate of Police showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay.

7. Memo. by the Municipal Commissioner No. 2344, forwarding copy of a letter from Major Laughton thanking the Bench for the very complimentary manner in which the Bench had recognized his efforts in carrying out the survey of the Island of Bombay.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except dog, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bot les of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and flavour, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering, the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bot les of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Ponyons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

REALLY COMFORTABLE and good ACCOMMODATION for GENTLEMEN or FAMILIES requiring BOARD and LODGING can be obtained at Mrs. BULLOCK'S, 17, Love Lane, Byculla.

The House is in a good situation, and has a large Compound with Stables, &c.

The Rooms are lofty, large, and airy, and well furnished in every respect.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN LITTLETON SYMONS is authorised to SIGN OUR FIRM PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Veterinary Surgeon GEORGE BLAKE, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month of this date.

J. T. LEISHMAN, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmed-bad, 9th May 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shoed under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Oil (Coconut Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Lieutenant, late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock of the 21st instant, for WASHING the undermentioned Articles, and STARCHING and other Articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity. The Tenders must also state the time required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful party.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1873.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,

(Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.)

ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by gentlemen trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Cinchona Plantation:—

	Cash. Credit.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	„ 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets	„ 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 35s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Post Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Austrian Lloyds.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bomb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 12TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has closed for to-day's Mail at nearly the same rates that business has been done at during the past week, the rise in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to 5 per cent. only having caused a slight advance against sellers of six months sight Bills, the rate for three months' Bills remaining the same, the demand rate on London is weak, but busines has been done at our quotations.

In Government Securities we have not heard of any large transactions to-day, but there is a moderate inquiry for 4 per cent. and 5½ per cent. Paper at fully our quoted prices.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight.....1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 15/32d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100 1/16.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

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Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
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New French Loan instalment paper of 1872.... ...94
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Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6
Carolas 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¼ to 107½
Gold Leaf 16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

THERE has been little doing, shippers being engaged with mail work; but a much quieter feeling has become apparent and rates by sailing ships are a little easier. By steamers we quote £2-11-3 to £2-12-6—scarcely any demand.

London.—Cotton ..... } No ships.
Cases ..... }
Seeds ..... }
Liverpool—Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s 0d.
Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d.
Coir bdls ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre—Cotton..... } £3 0s. 0d. nomi.
Coffee ..... }
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China ...—Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland Mail a very small business was done yesterday, and prices showed no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

900 pairs Grey Dhoties 38 in. 8 yds. at Rs. 1 1 6
1,200 ,, ,, ,, 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 11 6
1,500 ,, ,,Madapollams 32 ,, 21 ,, 3 lbs. at ,, 2 2 6
500 ,, ,,Shirtings 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 3 6

COTTON.

The market closed quiet without any quotable alteration in values. The demand for a l descriptions of Dhollerah continues fair at our previous day's quotations. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

100 candies New Bhownaggur. .....at Rs. 192
100 ,, ,, ...at ,, 194
50 ,, ,, ...at ,, 194
100 ,, Mowa .....at ,, 196 to 197
250 ,, Wudwan .....at ,, 183 to 184
100 ,, ,, ...at ,, 183
100 ,, Gomawuttee .....at ,, 182
25 ,, Khandesh .....at ,, 174 to 178
100 ,, Veerawul .....at ,, 162
200 ,, Veerumgaum .....at ,, 179
25 ,, Kirkee .....at ,, 200
50 ,, Jodia .....at ,, 175
25 ,, Ootch .....at ,, 179
100 ,, Broach M. G. .....at ,, 206½ to 210
75 ,, ,, ...at ,, 210 to 210
50 ,, ,, ...at ,, 210 to 217
100 ,, Surat M.G. .....at ,, 234
100 ,, ,, ...at ,, 226½
250 ,, Vingorla 1 month .....at ,, 179
75 ,, Veerawul ,, ...at ,, 170

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay, Dharumsey and other Spinning shares continue at increased rates. Fort Press shares were in demand at Rs. 6,600.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	755
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue ...	25 ¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China ...	250
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	110
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	218·30	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	83·107	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	796·24	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
5+5	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
960	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,085
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,520
750	2,000	all	300p.c	Great Eastern	2,150
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,060
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,545
100	1,000	all	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,095
600	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,100 x.d
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	800
100	500	all	100p.c.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	385
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
250	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,400 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	6,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	630
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	401	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	642½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Preacher & Co	445
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

May 10. ... May 19. May 22. ... May 30.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th May, compared with the statement issued on 3rd May:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd May.	10th May.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	194,81,722	197,62,344
Do. do. at Branches.	53,97,628	45,02,107
Other Deposits	137,51,072	137,89,278
Post Bills	26,891	25,557
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,42,475	5,12,563
Rs.	462,74,788	456,66,809
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	65,07,2 7	70,11,690
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,60,9 7	20,83,499
Loans, on Security of do. do.	13,11,826	11,09,316
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,857	4,058
Bills Discounted.....	132,15,163	132,82,696
Stamps	5,902	5,436
Head Stock .....Rs. 4,94,796		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
Bullion	4,19,796	4,19,796
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	6,46,373	6,46,373
Cash and Currency Notes	5,31,801	6,65,637
	210,72,376	204,38,428
Rs.	462,74,788	456,66,809

CALCUTTA.—8TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., at Rs. 103-0, and small sums at Rs. 103-2 to 103-4.
4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 105-0 and 105-2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	H. M. S. May Frere	Guthrie	Bankote.
	Red Gauntlet (s)....	Mann	Calcutta, April 29.
11	Surat (s)	Baker.....	Alexandria, April 10.
	H. M. S. Amherwitch	Sife	Kurrachee, May 8.
12	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Annot Lyle	Yeo.....	Liverpool.
	M. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Aden.
	Indus (s)	Stewart.....	England.
	Sea Gull (s).....	Ridge	Port Said, Odessa via Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Helen Scott, Gribble, to Liverpool.
Ship Northumberland, Sandrais, to Moulmein via Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Patna, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Surat, to China, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Cutch.
Ship Iron Cross, to Liverpool.
Barque Trevanion, to Falmouth.
Ship Pocahontas, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 9 Dhoolia (s) .... London.

DEPARTURE.

May 9 Welamo (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mecca, s, 219 casks pale ale, H. Pestonjee & Sons; 17 packages sodawater bottles, H. Rogers; 18 bales papers, A. A. Currim & Co; 100 packages coal tar, E. Moosajee; 150 casks stout, E. Rustomjee Mody.
Oxfordshire, s, 32 cases stout, J. Nowrojee.
Strath clyde, s, 27 casks medicine phials, T. Sumsoodin; 20 bales straw board, P. Hormusjee Suntook; 12 bales papers, The E. L. S. and F. Agency; 84 casks ale, E. Pallonjee; 50 porter, Merwanjee & Co.
Violet, s, 3 cases sherry wine, Forbes & Co.
British Monarch, 14 cases still hock, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 35 casks brandy and 98 cases claret, E. M. Settna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Robert Kerr, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, N. Jaichund; 60 bales cotton, L. Annundjee; 333 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co; 67 bales cotton, S. S. Mahomed & Co.
Walsasdle, 38 bales cotton, S. Heemutram; 21 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co.
Peacemaker, 502 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co; 18 bales cotton, K. Hurridass & Co; 1932 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelw la; 420 bags linseed, R. Brothers; 75 bales cotton, C. Rowjee.
Macedon, 200 bales cotton, V. Brothers: 500 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 41 bales cotton, P. Bhanjee.
Duncairn, 270 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Asgrove, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 104 bales cotton, R. Manuckchund; 12 bales cotton, B. Madowjee; 200 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co; 20 bales cotton, J. Balloo; 78 bales cotton, H. Nagree & Co; 20 bales cotton, V. As oo.
Gardner Colby, 500 bags linseed and 65 bags rapeseed, W. Nicol & Co; 347 bags linseed and 230 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, V. Brothers.
Pocahontas, 200 bales cotton, J. Palloo; 102 bales cotton, V. Gellashanker; 46 bales cotton, C. Rowjee.
Killarney, s, 150 bags linseed, H. D. Fisher & Co; 132 bales hemp, J. Goculdass; 213 bags linseed, C. Heerjee; 100 ba'es wool, H. Vuesonjee and V. Dewchund; 50 bales cotton, N. Bhuggwandas; 50 bales co'ton, C. Lillodhur; 20 bales cotton, H. Tribhowandass; 25 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co.
Orchis, s, 400 bundles myrabollams, R. Aladinbhoy; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, M. Chuttow; 4 bales hides, A. Ahmed; 200 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 5 bales cotton, The L. A. Americ an & Co; 400 bundles galls, R. Aladin.
Potomac, s, 30 bales wool, P. Natha; 25 bales wool, T Lillaram; 32 bales wool, M. Jaising; 27 bales wool, P. Kessowjee; 37 bales wool, A. Munjee; 31 bales cotton, O. Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, K. Jowraj; 20 bales cotton, M. Mooljee; 66 bales cotton, D. Bhoorat; 129 bales cotton, T. Topen; 200 bales cotton, M. Hormusjee Cama; 15 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co; 50 bales cotton, C. Lillodhur; 156 bales cotton, M. Lowjee; 25 bales cotton, C. Joogalbhoy; 75 bales wool, H. Gangjee; 140 bundles hemp, M. Moorjee; 40 bales wool, B. Canjee.
Chancellor, s, 800 bags wheat, H. A. H. Esaac; 541 bags linseed, H. D. Fisher & Co; 600 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 26 bal s cotton, V. Poomsee; 200 bags wheat, S. Hobart & Co; 5,200 bundles coir yarn, M. Mooljee.
Xantho, s, 7,000 bundles coir yarn, M. Sewjee; 51 bales cotton, O. Heerjee; 76 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co; 175 bales cotton, K. Jewraj; 1 bale cotton, K. Luckmedass & Co; 510 bundles galls, P. Narronjee.
Strath clyde, s, 261 packages galls, N. Gangjee: 40 tons old iron, The E. I. S. and Forwarding Agency; 6,041 dholla coir yarn, S. Pudumsee.
Bellona, s, 1,000 bags linseed, R. Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys, s, 26 bundles skins and 122 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 50 bales cotton, K. Freiswork & Co.
Nubia, s, 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nubia (s), 25 bales cotton, R. Steuart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nubia (s), 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia (s), 900 bags gingelly seeds, A. Riebe and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Morning Star, 20 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nubia (s), 52 bundles Singapore leaves, B. Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat (s), 105 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Lougheed, Assistant Surgeon, 36th Regiment, from leave, from Matheran.
Forde, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Madras.
Gosling, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Madras.
Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

MAY 11.

Gunthorpe, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Akola.

MAY 12.

Scott, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Cutch Bhooj.
Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from leave, from Lucknow.
Maitland, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Prideaux, Captain, Political Department, on furlough, to England.
Thompson, Lieutenant, 1-11th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Waddington, Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to England.
Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Broome, Colonel, 24th Madras Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.
Forde, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe.
Gosling, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe.
Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, May 8.)

Mr S S Thorburn, Settlement Officer, Bunnoo, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-seven days.
Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Commsr, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Lahore Central Museum, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt I P Westmoreland, R E.
The services of the Rev A W R Quinlan having been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed Chaplain of Kuldanna, near Murree.
The Rev William Spencer, Chaplain of Meean Meer, is appointed resident clergyman of Cashmere for the season of 1873
Mr E B Francis, Asst Commsr, from the Umritsur to the Hissar District.
Mr C Burton, Extra Asst Commsr, from the Kurnool to the Julundhur District.
Mr G L Smith, Asst Commsr, from the Delhi to the Kurnool District.
Mr A R Bulman, Asst Commsr from the Gujranwala to the Umballa District.
Mr J E Rowe, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Loodianah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for nineteen days, with effect from the 19th May 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Raja Lal, Extra Asst Commsr, Loodianah, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Loodiahna during the absence on leave of Mr Rowe.
Mr W B DeCourcy, Extra Asst Commsr, Umballah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-five days, with effect from the 20th August 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr R Clarke, Asst Commsr, Lahore, has obtained privilege of absence for sixty-one days, with effect from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Lt-Col J G Medley, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, on return from furlough to Europe is allowed subsidiary leave, with effect from the 21st March 1873 to 4th April 1873, to enable him to join appointment.
Mr G Davies, Supt Local Funds Branch of Controller's Office, is allowed three months' privil ge leave, with effect from 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday .....May 16 Friday .....May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday .....May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 17th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wasind, Kussara, Kalyan, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for him elf an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study to assist the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but attention will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the highest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

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Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALTERS—May 10th, at the Byculla Schools, the wife of R. E. Walters, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KEAN—RUSSELL—May 3rd, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. J. D. Gray, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, Henry FitzMaurice John Kean, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Georgina, daughter of Charles Du Pré Russell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

HAVELOCK—May 5th, at Ootacamund, Fanny, the infant daughter of Mr. C. Havelock, aged 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873.

THE squadron now in Bombay under the flag of His Excellency Admiral Cumming, has received its sailing orders for Zanzibar and will leave this port with all convenient despatch. The orders are open, and to the effect that having arrived at Zanzibar the force will await furthur instructions from England. It is not difficult to guess what these orders will be. Admiral Cumming will take the place of Sir Bartle Frere and conduct the further negociations with the "very sick" and ill-advised Sultan of Zanzibar. Sailors, as a rule, are not given to much talking, but their *persuasive* powers are too well-known, especially when their ships can lie near enough the beach with a spring on their cables. The "enchantress" was less true to her name than was expected, but she might have done better if accompanied with an Enchanter such as the "Glasgow" is known to be.

The Foreign office has been placed in possession of all the papers connected with Sir Bartle Frere's mission up to the date when His Excellency the Envoy left Zanzibar, and why the Government should have hesitated to take the country into its confidence we cannot quite understand. Conjecture refers us to the pacific disposition of the Envoy, who could not but regard the Sultan with compassion as a misguided man who required to be tenderly dealt with and treated as a child. It is not likely that the Sultan treated for time to consider his decision, as our information is to the effect that the request which was made by Sir Bartle Frere was at once peremptorily rejected and the negotiations closed. Nor do we know that there were any stipulations made to shield the Sultan against pecuniary loss. Syed Burgush appears to have persuaded himself that it was better to live without his kingdom than without slavery. Something has been said about the hostile attitude assumed by the Arab nobles of Zanzibar, and that they dictated the refusal of the Sultan to abolish slavery. If there are any "Nobles" in Zanzibar, their dignity or pecuniary stake in the abolition of slavery could neither have been much offended norquite forgotten. It would have been quite legitimate and a thing to be expected that these nobles should come forward openly and represent their claims to consideration. But as nothing of this kind was done, there is reasonable ground to suppose that the refusal of the Sultan to abolish the slave trade in his dominions was dictated by men of the selfish stamp, by men in fact who have the greatest pecuniary interest in the accursed traffic, whether we call them the merchants of the slave trade or financiers who provide the means for keeping the trade alive. If Sir Bartle Frere had been quite persuaded that he had to deal only with Syed Burgush, what was the use of assembling together the Bombay representatives of the Zanzibar houses in the mansion of the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy and explaining to them the dangers that were being incurred by men who in future would be found in any way assisting the slave traffic. The close mystery that has been allowed to hang round the negociations of the Envoy both here and at home, leave us no other way of forming a judgment about the affairs of the mission than what we can gather from a number of stray words and fitful circumstances, but these words and circumstances seem to point to the helplessness of the Sultan and the implication of somebody else.

To a Sultan who does not take the trouble to look properly after his revenue, but fixes his expenses at a certain sum and farms his revenue to meet those expenses, the financial difficulty of abolishing a trade which yields no small portion of that revenue

getting good places for themselves, or any foresight of the mischief they may do, are industriously sowing discontent through the native press.

The author points out that India is drifting "into the exact condition of affairs from which the impoverished cultivators at Rome and Sparta sought relief: revolution and a repartition of the land." The first remedy proposed is to treat all interest in excess of 9 per cent. as simply penal and to cut it down to such a rate as should under the circumstances seem just. To this suggestion we have no remark to offer, except that interest would invariably be deducted in advance. Bonds would be given for amounts which would never correspond to the actual money received, and the debtor would only profit to the extent of the difference between the lawful and the actual commercial rate of interest from the time the bond becomes due to the period when judgment should be pronounced—as Mr. West points out himself that "the objections are conclusive" against tracing "the transactions which have led to it (the document) back to their origin and awarding no more than such an investigation shows to be just." It is now, we believe, a common practice for parties presenting documents for registration to swear that the consideration has been received when the reverse is the case.

But the most important proposal is "a definite limitation of the power to alienate land." Mr. West argues, and refers to history to prove his position, that the alienation of land has been nearly always unknown in primitive states of society. He insists that in India especially it is not allowed by native law and custom, and that the State is endowed with "a protective proprietorship" which should be used to prohibit this alienation. His proposal is that all land should be inalienable except with the consent of Government given through the Collector. This consent should be restricted to the alienation of the part of the holding exceeding in extent "the minimum necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the family or families of its tenants." . . . . . "The crops and the cattle and implements requisite for working the regulated minimum holding should be as exempt as the land itself from attachment, and so in most cases should the cultivator's dwelling." To relieve the zemindar class or to prevent its extinction a law of entail is proposed, and, before all, an insolvency law for the relief of all classes in the mofussil is, the writer urges, absolutely necessary. Mr. West would deal somewhat shortly with creditors "who had naturally in lending money to the ryot taken his property into consideration." We give his own words:—

"We had a right to reckon," they might say, "on a fund, as available for the satisfaction of our claims, of which this protective policy deprives us." The answer should be—"Yes, you had a right, that is a reasonable ground for reckoning on the availableness of this fund, but you had not a right in any sense that involved a corresponding duty on the part of the Government. The existing law as to the liability of land for debt, on the permanence of which you perhaps based your calculations, was nevertheless, like any other law, subject to change at the will of the legislature. All that you could claim as members of the community was that it should not be changed capriciously; but no such change has been made."

We do not believe such a summary mode of dealing with creditors has been heard of in a civilized country since the Seisachtheia of Solon, for which Mr. Grote urges as its chief and indeed only vindication "that in no other way could the bonds of Government have been held together or the misery of the multitude alleviated;" and he goes on to say "that under the Solonian money law introduced after it the general sentiment was one of high respect for the sanctity of contracts. . . . . The old noxious contracts were snares for the liberty of a poor freeman, and his children disappeared and lovers of money took their place, *founded on the property and prospective earnings of the debtor*, which were in the main useful to both parties, and therefore maintained their place in the moral sentiment of the public. And though Solon had found himself compelled to rescind all the mortgages on land subsisting in his time, we see money freely lent upon this same security throughout the historical times of Athens and the evidentiary mortgage pillars remaining ever after undisturbed." Mr. West's principal argument is derived from the teachings of history. It contains no more instructive page than this. The personal servitude of the debtor was the principal grievance removed by Solon—that removed, and the relations of debtor and creditor once put on a satisfactory footing, no further interference in the right of the land owner to mortgage his land was necessary, and it is in Athens almost alone among ancient States that these relations gave no further trouble and that popular agitation for the re-division of lands was unknown. Mr. Grote suggests that the abolition of all former mortgages was only effected with the willing consent of all classes.

We learn rather a different lesson from history than Mr. West would teach us. Repugnant as the alienation of land may have been to the sentiments of all communities with whose early histories we are acquainted, it was yet found unavoidable, and we cannot believe that India is the one country which it is possible to make an exception. Mr. West argues "the India we have now to deal with is much more like that earlier England than the England of to-day;" and, that the usury laws which modern opinion condemns were not so unsuitable to "that earlier England" as is imagined, that "in settling a maximum legal rate of interest they set up a standard and gave finity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction." We should like to know what the writer considers fair examples of such "cases" before replying to his proposal, as we really do not understand how a loan can be divested of its character of a "mercantile transaction."

The money laws are condemned because, as Mr. Grote says, a large experience proves them never to produce the desired effect of protecting the debtor. India might, we think, be allowed to profit by the proved mistakes of other countries. Mr. West seems almost to suggest it would be better to let her learn the lesson by the harsher means of experience. We need only refer to our article of the 30th April to show we are not in favour of an unrestricted *laissez faire* policy, but we cannot help thinking Mr. West falls into the error of overstating his case, and the historical precedents he gives are scarcely applicable. How can he make out that the State interfered in the transfer of landed property under the allodial tenure of the Teutons or the feudal tenure of the Normans? He writes—

"To take another instance in which the hasty and unqualified adoption of a recent theory may be attended with enormous mischiefs as compared with what a close study either of native India or of historical England would suggest. The allodial proprietor amongst the English before the Conquest, the very type of an absolute owner, was yet subject universally to the three burdens of bridges, forts, and service against an enemy. When defeat and subjugation had reduced the military spirit of the people, the feudal policy of the conqueror and his successors provided carefully that every portion of the land should be occupied by some Norman warrior bound and prepared to defend what he held as he had won it."

Mr. Freeman, the historian of Primitive England, writes of the three conditions of the allodial tenure:—"But these are duties owed by the citizen to the commonwealth, by the subject to the sovereign, not duties owed by a personal vassal to a personal lord. Land, in an age when there was little property except in land, is simply taken as the measure of the contribution due from each man to the common defence. . . . . These ancient obligations . . . . . were . . . a tax paid to the State." This is a much more reasonable explanation than the inference drawn by Mr. West that "the land was not allowed to pass away from the efficient fighting men of the nation." Every subject was a fighting man according to his degree, and, in days when taxation, as we understand it, was unknown, rendered services in proportion to the amount of his property. The constitution of Solon required military service on a similar principle, yet, as we have seen, mortgage of land was freely permitted.

Mr. Freeman's pregnant sentences suggest another remark. It is not a reasonable explanation of the alienation of land being almost unknown in primitive societies, that there being scarcely any other form of property land has no exchangeable value. A Teuton Thegu or Norman Knight required in times of peace nothing that his estate did not furnish, and when he required a loan to equip himself for use in foreign territory he looked forward to paying it from the plunder he gained. But to return to Mr. West. He would restrict mortgages as well as sales. How does he think the cultivator would pay his land revenue which is almost invariably borrowed? Does he think that his position would be improved by forcing him to borrow on personal security? and would he return to the old Mahratta plan of attaching the crop until the revenue was realized? In a year when the crops failed it would be equally impossible for Government to collect a farthing or for the ryot to borrow to save himself from starvation. Again, who is to fix the amount of the minimum holding, and how many members is one family to be allowed to consist of? It would be the interest of the family for as many to remain in their village as possible to ensure the minimum being fixed at a proportionably large number of acres. Superfluous members would cease to look for other fields of industry. A pauper peasantry attached to the soil without capital or the means of obtaining it, and daily becoming poorer with the increase of population, is not an attractive picture. His own ignorance, and his creditor's fraud and cunning, are the evils against which we should protect the ryot, but to carry out the proposals of the enthusiastic reformers, who are writing on the question, and who are most ably represented by Mr. West, would be to pay a premium to sloth and improvidence. The establishment of Government *Monts de Piété*, and more liberal rules for the administration of the Land Improvement Act, with a modification of a fiscal system which, when land is no longer the sole kind of property, would yet make it bear the whole burden of taxation, are remedies which are not revolutionary, and could not be harmful even if they did not prove, though we think they would not fail to do so, beneficial. And we would once more point out that the most needful reform is that of the ryot himself, who needs educating at any rate to that point that he can understand his own interest. Mr. West's proposal to making the provisions of the Contract Act, granting only reasonable compensation for breach of contract, to small debts such as are contracted by the ryot class is, we need scarcely say, a proposal after our own heart. We would suggest as another much-needed modification of a new law, that when both parties to a document cannot read and write its contents should be conclusive evidence only against the party to it who has that advantage, unless they can be proved to have been explained in the presence of a trustworthy third person. At present the ryot habitually binds himself by agreeing to contracts whose provisions he does not at all understand, yet being reduced to writing are rigorously enforced against him.

Mr. West's proposed Insolvency Act would seem to be a real and much-needed reform. As to his proposals for a law of entail we do not care to offer an opinion. This Reviewer can claim some acquaintance with the ryotwari system and the relations of the cultivator to his Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirkar and the Soukar, but of zemindars, their misfortunes and the causes of them, he knows nothing. We have dealt at some length on those of Mr. West's suggestions and reasonings which we are unable to accept as sound in accordance with his own invitation or rather request for free criticism. For much of what he has written we feel really grateful, and on the part of the public, whom we represent, we thank Mr. West for the service he has rendered. His description of the state of indebtedness of the ryot, its causes and probable consequences, is forcible, and, we believe, accurate. It is a real relief after the nonsense we are daily forced to read, to turn to the pages before us, and learn from perhaps the most trustworthy authority on Hindu Law in India that "the cultivator is not destitute of ownership in the soil" as some would infer, and that the proprietorship of the State is only a "protective proprietorship." Is it not so in every country? The State grants protection for which the subjects contribute according to their means, and is India the only country where the State has power to regulate the alienation of land, and all other questions connected with the distribution of property? History and civilization have taught us to be jealous of State interference, and that communities flourish best where it is limited. But in every country all property is only held on the tenure regulated by the laws of the State. The duty of every Government is to provide that each man enjoys the fruits of his own labour, and to protect the poor and ignorant from the force, fraud, and cunning of the rich and powerful. We think the relation of Government to the land in India very much resembles that of all other Governments; but, as Mr. West says, we must rather look to ancient history than to modern to understand what that is. We had marked several passages for quotation, but have left ourselves no space. Mr. West's proposals appear to us revolutionary, but we are not sure a revolution is not needed in some districts, yet once effected the whole experience of history teaches us that it will be impossible, and unwise be it possible, to prevent the free mortgage of land or to attempt to regulate the rate of interest. We can do much by legislation to prevent fraud and cunning being successful; those whose duty is to administer justice should be able to do more. Government can spread enlightenment by education, can assist the cultivators by loans, by providing irrigation, and by not taking from them more than their fair contribution to the State. The State can, too, refuse to enforce contracts which are manifestly unequitable. But to prohibit the alienation of land is to prohibit the ryot borrowing on the only security he has, and no amount of legislation can force money-lenders to advance loans at low interest on personal security. Why, that is on no security at all. Is there no native gentleman acquainted with the mofussil who can follow Mr. West's lead and give his views on the subject?

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.—A CURATIVE HOST IN ITSELF.—The idea of this great remedy is due to Dr. Sherud, of South Carolina, U. S. He consulted with Horace H. Day, the distinguished India-rubber manufacturer of New York, who assisted in perfecting the commodity by the addition of India-rubber, and to them jointly a patent was issued by the United States Patent Office in 1843. These gentlemen, finding difficulties in preparing the plaster on a large scale, sold out to Dr. Thomas Allcock (now General), a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of New York, who, with another distinguished chemist, at length were successful in overcoming all the difficulties, and now produce a plaster uniform, and whose qualities neither time nor climate in any way affect. This article is equal as a remedy to the Spanish fly blister, yet makes no sore, and never affects the kidneys; is convenient for all ages and conditions, usually only producing a "blush" on the skin, and more certainly curative than liniments or blisters, and without prostration and pain of the latter. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

Agents—BATHGATE & COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Delicacy of Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Strengthening Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, a manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, and for the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—A case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Matharpacady on Saturday.

A NEW PAPER AT AHMEDABAD.—A new Gujerathee paper, the *Hitachu*, has made its appearance at Ahmedabad.

THE OODWARRA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Nearly Rs. 3,985 has been subscribed to the Oodwarra Charitable Dispensary.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-six European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SEVERE BEATING.—A Colee woman, residing at a place called Damka, was severely beaten on the 3rd inst. by a member of her caste. She now lies in a precarious state in the Civil Hospital at Surat.

FIRE AT HANSOTE.—On the night of the 3rd inst. a fire broke out at Hansote, in the Surat collectorate, by which a warehouse was completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL AT BULSAR.—The annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the students of the English school at Bulsar took place on the 7th inst. Mr. T. C. Hope, the Collector of Surat, presided on the occasion.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bhoewada on the body of Jeethabee, woman. The jury found that the woman had died from injuries received by her having been accidentally knock down by a cow.

THE MISSING NATIVE BOY.—The Hindoo lad reported as having strayed from his house on Friday has been found at the Grant Road railway station without the chain on his neck. He states that the ornament was taken off his neck by a person who enticed him away.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Maratha woman named Dagee Nagoo reported to the police on Saturday the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 100, which were kept in a room used in common by the complainant and twelve others. Enquiries are being instituted.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at Butcher Street concerning the death of one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ebram, a buggywalla, who received severe burns in the fire which lately broke out in the above street. The enquiry stands adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Casuram Sumbajee was charged before Mr. Cooper with having committed an assault against the person of one Waljee Dulput. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 288 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 132 were under sentences from the High Court, 121 from the Magistrates of Police, and 35 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 211 were natives, and the remaining 77 were Europeans.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a man named Ameen, who was employed on board the ship Fez Rabanee at Mazagon. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by his having received an accidental fall from the mainstay of a ship.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Luxmon Babajee, who had been several times in jail before, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering at Tardeo and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Mahomed Ebram Mahomed Ali and two other buggywallas were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an aggravated assault upon one Mahomed Aba. The complainant now lies in a somewhat precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail till the 19th instant.

MURDER OF A HINDOO AT THE PRANTEJ.—A short time ago a coolee murdered a Hindoo in the Prantej, in the Ahmedabad collectorate. The murderer on being arrested confessed his crime before the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad. On his trial before the Sessions Court he denied the charge, but on the evidence he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Salvador Francis, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a piece of cloth, belonging to one Kadur Peera. He was also charged with having in his possession a cap, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ramlall Sewbux, Muddon Ramjee, and two others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, the first two with keeping a common gaming house in the native town, and the rest with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The prisoners were convicted; the first two were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, and the rest Rs. 7 each.

A CASE UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—A Hindoo named Laldas, residing at Borsud, was charged a short time ago before the full-power magistrate of Kaira with cheating, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the Session Judge, who under the new Criminal Procedure Code increased the sentence to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bhowanee Mooljee, Damodhur Rowjee, Dya Hurkha, Harrisbunker Pittamber, Khetsey Jairam, and Bhanjee Moorar, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, the first two with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. They admitted the offence, and being old offenders were fined Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Narayen Wishwanath and twelve others, goldsmiths, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. Prisoners pleaded guilty and were fined seven rupees each, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DRUGGING.—Two very singular cases occurred in the Poona city recently. It appears that a native woman had come into the city for the purpose of selling cowdung cakes. She was met on the road by another native woman, who having arranged to purchase the cowdung cakes, succeeded in inducing the seller to accompany her to her husband's house, who was, of course, prepared to meet both the women. The cowdung cakes being paid for, they were stowed away; and the seller was thereupon induced to partake of some food, which was drugged with that poisonous drug called datoora; this done, the woman then had some water given her. She soon after began to feel the effects of the drug, and became insensible. While in this condition the ornaments she had on, valued at about Rs. 100, were taken off her person, and late at night, when she commenced partially recovering her reason, she was taken out of the house by the husband of the woman in question and left in a helpless state in one of the public roads of the city. In the meantime the husband of the woman who was drugged, finding that his wife had not returned home, went in search of her, going along the road, and found her quite unconscious. The matter was reported to Mr. Trenn, the Chief Inspector of Police, who arrested the offenders, and also recovered the whole of the ornaments that had been stolen from the woman. Both these cases have been committed by the City Magistrate to the Session Court, and it is to be hoped that the offenders will receive the punishment they deserve.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for England via the Suez Canal with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. Fogg.
Mr. H. Jeyes.
Mr. and Mrs. D. West, and Infant.
Mr. W. B. Farr.
Mr. David Smith.
Mr. W. Jaikins.
Mr. G. L. E. Gibbins.
Mr. E. Phillips.
Sir. Bartle Frere.
Mr. J. E. Stoddart.
Mr. K. Brooks.
Mrs. and Master McMeekin.
Mr. F. G. Croad.
Mr. Bell.
Mr. W. Alpin.
Mr. Hoskins.
Mr. Morgan.
Art. Surgeon Grant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. T. Hamilton.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. Cordery.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. C. C. Macrae.
Lieut. Stiffe.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. Nasr Bin Kootar.
FOR ADEN.—Mr. Hajee Mirza Akbar.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Warner, sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Swedish ship JOHN ERICSSON, 535 tons, with 63,750 bags rice, which left Akyab 25th April, foundered next day off the port—crew saved.

THE s.s. HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain W. Gribble, will sail to-day to Liverpool with a cargo of 7,173 bales cotton, 55 bales wool, and 500 cwts. galls.

THE s.s. SEA GULL, 997 tons, Captain S. S. Ridge sailed yesterday for Port Said via Carwar with a cargo of 365 bales cotton for Fort Said.

THE ship NORTHUMBERLAND, 745 tons, Captain J. Sandrais, will sail to-day for Maulmain via Cochin with a general cargo and six Mahomedan passengers.

THE P. and O. Co. are despatching their steamers Pekin, Peshawur, and Mirzapore from Southampton to Bombay on April 24th, May 1st and 8th, via the Suez Canal.

THE s.s. RED GAUNTLET, 957 tons, Captain C. Mann, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta (April 29th) with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

H. M. S. AMBERWITCH, 441 tons, Captain A. Stiffe, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kurrachee (May 8th) with Government passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Giles, Lieutenant Moilland, Mr. Lelliger, and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (May 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Weale and four children, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Hall, Captain and Mrs. Worthy, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Scott, and two servants, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. SURAT, 1,528 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Alexandria (April 20th) via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 530 planks, 20 spars, 932 packages merchandise, 111 packages stores, 2 cases beer, 28 cases goods, and 7 cases wine. She brought the steam tug Saada from Aden in tow in charge of the 4th officer ex Surat.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. DIN.		H. M.	FT. FT.
0 12 m	6 9		5 35 m	7 9
11 46 a	4 9	Tuesday..... 13	6 7 a	3 7
.....	.....		6 8 m	8 1
0 50 a	6 11	Wednesday .. 14	6 46 a	3 3
0 22 m	4 6		6 45 m	8 1
1 29 a	6 8	Thursday ... 15	7 29 a	2 10
1 1 m	4 2		7 25 m	7 8
2 12 a	6 2	Friday 16	8 12 a	2 6
1 49 m	3 6		8 14 m	6 7
3 5 a	5 5	Saturday 17	9 8 a	2 5
2 45 m	2 8		9 9 m	5 5
4 3 a	4 8	Sunday 18	10 18 a	2 0
3 59 m	2 2		10 17 m	4 4
5 9 a	4 4	Monday..... 19	11 33 a	4 2

Moon—Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 50m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO HINDOO SECTS.

FINDINGS OF THE MAGISTRATE IN THE CASE OF REG. v. SHUNKERACHARYA.

THE Court of the 1st Class Magistrate, Mr. H. R. Cook, held at Camp Neriad on the 30th April 1873.

Before the Court is Kelashanund Pursotumanund Shunkeracharya, now at Neriad,

Who is informed that from the evidence already before the Court in the case of Reg. v. Kelasanund Pursotumanund, taken together with the fact under the observation of the Court that each day of the above trial some two thousand or more persons have assembled and have cheered the said Kelasanund within hearing of the Court, and refused to disperse when required to do so, and also taken with the fact also under the observation of the Court, that the said Kelasanund is an ignorant and arrogant meddler in other people's affairs, the Court thinks it necessary that he should be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace with two sureties; the amount of the bond to be Rs. 10,000 and each surety Rs. 5,000; the said bond also to contain a provision to the effect that he will not visit Vurtal or any other temple of the Swaminarayen without permission from the head man of the sects, and he is asked whether he has any cause to show to the contrary.

Accused, who is represented by Messrs Desai, Kallidass and two other pleaders, argues generally against the above reasons, and especially that being a stranger to these parts and not intending to remain here, he can find no sureties as required, and that if they be required he must of necessity go to prison. The Court thereupon considering the nature of the case, and believing the truth of accused's statement regarding sureties, is unwilling unnecessarily to hurt accused by sending him to jail, and order that he enter into a bond as above set out without sureties. Accused having signed the above bond in the presence of the Court is discharged.

(Signed). H. R COOK,
Magistrate 1st Class.

Neriad, 30th April 1873.

FINAL ORDER.

At this stage of the proceedings it became clear to the Court that this was purely a religious dispute between two sects: and that a conviction would only be a triumph of one over the other and be quite fruitless in results. The Court thought there was good reason and therefore requires accused to enter into a bond for Rs. 10,000 to keep the peace and then on his promising further to leave Neriad within a week discharged him under section 215 C. P. Code.

(Signed). H. R. COOK,
Magistrate 1st Class.

Neriad, 30th April 1873.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 25TH TO 30TH APRIL.)

THE Foodhlees attacked the Yaffaees on the 25th April at Vurum-Huluma, a hill situated on the borders of the country belonging to the former. The Yaffaees had erected a small fort there. They were defeated with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded. On the side of the Foodhlees two were killed and four wounded. A truce for one month has been concluded in the expectation that peace may be re-established between the tribes. Sooltan Ahmed bin Ali, the Yaffaee, turned off the water of the Nazaa rivulet which irrigates the lands of the Foodhlees and refuses to carry out the engagement he made with regard to the royalty to be paid by Sooltan Haidara for its use. This breach of faith on the part of the Sooltan Ahmed bin Ali has led to hostile proceedings, which have continued for some months.

There is no further news to communicate from the interior. The public health is good, and supplies are plentiful.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SHOWER.—If we can believe the Benares correspondent of the *Pioneer* that city must have lately had a miraculous escape from being washed away, for he says that "15 inches of rain fell in a shower which lasted a few minutes only." It he considers this only a shower, what does he call heavy rain.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF THE AGENT OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. Gray, Agent of the Bank of Madras at Tuticorin. Mr. Gray had been in the service of the Bank as Agent for the last eight or nine years, and was just about to proceed to England on sick leave. In fact he had, we believe, already got on board the steamer that was to take him from Tuticorin to Bombay, when he died quite suddenly and unexpectedly.—*Madras Mail.*

SURGICAL SCIENCE.—It is becoming very evident that if we can only manage to live a few years longer, that we shall be able to prolong our lives at will, so far as immunity from disease goes. Visiting the Mitford Hospital the other day, we witnessed with shuddering curiosity, the tapping of a man's side for abscess of the liver. The operation was performed by means of an instrument called a "Pencumatic Aspirator," the Invention of a French surgeon Dr. G. Dieulafovs, and made by the eminent instrument maker Wiess & Co., of London. It is an instrument by which any internal organ can be tapped or explored with impunity. Acting on the syphon principle, it provides against the great danger of air entering the wound. Its trocars are exceedingly fine, the largest only about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, the smallest a mere tabular needle. As a means of diagnosis, such an instrument is invaluable, since it can be thrust into any organ without the slightest fear of evil results, even though the organ explored be found perfectly sound. By-and-bye we shall hear of people going to the doctor to be opened and examined, as one of the stipulations laid down in the "medical reference paper" of Life Insurance Companies.—*Bengal Times.*

AN Irish clergyman, who is a hard labourer on his glebe, and when so occupied is dressed in a very ragged manner, was recently engaged attending an early potato field, when he was surprised by the very rapid approach of his patron in an open carriage with some ladies whom he was to meet at dinner in the afternoon. Unable to escape in time, he drew his hat over his face, extended his arms covered with his tattered jacket, and passed himself off as a scarecrow.

THE GOOJRAT JAIL OUTRAGE.

IN our Bulletin of Wednesday, we alluded to an outrage, committed at the Goojrat jail on Sunday last, and we are now in a position to give our readers full particulars of the same. It appears that the perpetrator of the outrage is a prisoner named Mucknee, who is under sentence of transportation for life, the person attacked was, as we said before, an European prisoner awaiting trial on a serious charge upon which he was to be tried by the Commissioner of the Division as Sessions Judge at the next Sessions. The facts are as follows:—

The 4th instant, being Sunday, the prisoners confined in the Goojrat Jail were bathing at the well and washing their clothes, (the usual practice at the jail on that day.) The hour at which they commenced, however, was we believe a little earlier than usual. Amongst those bathing was the miscreant Mucknee. Having eluded his guards, he obtained access to the cook house, where he found a hatchet or wood chopper, which had lately been used to split the wood required for cooking purposes, which he accordingly picked up and rushed immediately for the ward in which the prisoner McIntyre was confined and where he was at the time lying asleep on a charpoy. The prisoner attendant on McIntyre tried to prevent Mucknee's approach, but was knocked over with a blow from the axe on his arm; and then Mucknee dashing past him, dealt the unsuspecting and unconscious sleeper, two blows on the left side of the head with the weapon he had possessed himself of, which cleft through the scalp and penetrated the skull in two places. McIntyre also received two wounds on his left hand, which it is supposed he had lifted to protect his head. The whole proceeding was the work of a few minutes; and was finished before any assistance could be brought to the unfortunate victim's aid.

The ruffian perpetrator of this murderous outrage, has we hear confessed that he had been lying in wait for days past, to kill either the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of the Jail, Dr. R. J. Quinnell, or in fact, any other "Sahib," and that if he had failed at Goojrat, he would have endeavoured to carry out his murderous intentions either at Lahore or somewhere else.

The Goojrat Jail is nothing more nor less than the former *Serai* belonging to that station, having only an area covering about 100 yards square, without any solitary cells, or, in fact, any cells whatsoever, wherein bad characters may be kept secure, or at all events separate from their more peaceable fellows.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE HILL-KINGS OF TINNEVELLY.

IN the dense forests on the slopes of Podeiyamamalei, on the summit of which the sage Agastya is fabled to reside, and from which the sacred Tamraparani descends, there resides a most remarkable race of people aborigines of the Tamil country, known as Mala Arasar, or Hill Kings. On all the mountain tract of India are to be found nomadic races of various clans, each having its own history, traditions and customs, and in almost all instances, they speak of times when they were prosperous, and when they enjoyed dignities and distinctions which were wrested from them by superior force, but the semblance of which they still retain in their wild rude life in the forest. The Tinnevelly Hill kings have their traditions, and if we may believe them, they were in ancient times very important people indeed, but were ultimately driven by invaders from their old homes; rather than live under the rule of tyrants, they emigrated to the dense forests, where they have continued ever since to maintain their independence. There are, however, certain circumstances in connexion with them that are somewhat inconsistent with their story of themselves. They acknowledge a certain fealty to the Rajah of Travancore, whom they designate as their "*Ponnum Tambiran*," or great deity, and on certain occasions they are said to visit his capital, and to offer him, as presents, the productions of the forest, in return for which he orders them food and cloth. The latter article is a luxury indeed, and much do they value the gift, for the cloth of their women does not exceed three cubits in length, and is only just sufficient to go round the loins once, leaving the upper part of the body uncovered, and not reaching below the knees. The men, however, are less incumbered by dress than the women; their covering is very scanty, and they appear to be more solicitous about their heads than their bodies, for most of the cloth they do possess is carried on the head, as though it were a superfluity, or an inconvenience. There are different clans, but each has a fine name, and their fine names represent them to be people of very great consequence, in fact high caste kings. The women are not a whit behind the men in laying claims to distinction, but, not content with titles sublunary, they soar beyond the skies, and take their titles thence—they are called "goddesses." There is a touch of sentiment about this, and in a woman, the vanity is pardonable. A filthier lot of goddesses, however, exist nowhere. Living, as they always do, on the banks of the most beautiful streams of water, they never bathe, and never wash their cloths; once or twice in a life time, perhaps, they will indulge in the luxury of a "wash," and of a clean cloth, but this cleansing is only what may be effected by a pot of water carried from the river into the retirement of the jungle, where the "wash" is held. Their reasons for not bathing, or washing in the river, however, bespeak an amount of consideration for the comfort of others that contrasts strongly with their personal disregard of themselves. They believe that along the banks of rivers, in the cool and silent shade of the dense forest, there dwell beautiful goddesses and holy rishies, that these goddesses bathe and disport themselves, daily, in the pure limpid stream, and that when tired of their frolics, they sleep gently on the bosom of the water, its murmurings being their lullaby. This being the case, they say that if they bathed their bodies or washed their cloths in the stream, the impurities thus imparted to the rolling water would disturb the sleeping beauties, offend their olfactory nerves, and so bring upon them their rage and their vengeance. Hence their filth! They frequently change their abode in the forest, and when they determine to move, all set out together, marking their route by making notches in the trees, or by breaking branches from them. When at length they arrive at a suitable spot in the forest for a settlement, which must always be near a stream, they work in common, clear a piece of the dense jungle, and erect their houses. They next clear a piece of land, upon which they sow roots, and grains of various kinds, and on these and on fruits and wild honey they not only subsist but carry on a trade. They also sell horn and ivory to the low country people, who invariably practice the greatest frauds upon them. Their houses, and their utensils are simple enough, but perhaps their bedsteads are the most unique things of the kind. Four long stout poles, forked at one end, are cut in the forest, and carried indoors, and firmly planted in the floor, the necessary poles to form the frame work, are then cut and fastened to the forked ends of the posts; young bamboos are cut, cleaned, and crushed, and laid upon the frame; this is the bed, and here they deposit, not only themselves, but all their wordly goods beside. Their fire for cooking is close to the bed, but the smell of the roasting roots, or the smoke of the damp wood, never offends or disagrees with them; on the contrary they appear quite at ease under such influences. They never remove filth or ashes of any kind from the interior, so that, on the whole, their majesties are not very particular as to sanitary condition of their royal abodes. They worship demons, but their favourite is a goblin who is represented by a stone in their gardens or plantations, and upon it they pour foil, and to it make offerings. The produce of the gardens is never touched by these people, until the first fruits have been offered to this stone. Polygamy is practiced by them, but unfaithfulness is severely punished. The marriage ceremony, is simple and inexpensive; a few fruits and a little rice, &c., &c., are given, as a bridal, present to the girl's father; the day is then named, the friends come together, their old drums awaken the echoes, the women give a grand cheer, the brother-in-law and the sister-in-law address the young couple in right courtly language, and they are man and wife. All then sit down to a feast, to which they do ample justice; indeed eating appears to be more than ordinarily necessary to them, for they rise at midnight to eat. They are wholly illiterate, and their accounts, such as they are, of events and seasons are kept by a sort of tally. The men manufacture a strong coarse material from the fibres of trees, which make excellent bags, and the women make very serviceable baskets and mats. When a man dies his son and his son-in-law carry him to the grave and bury him, but they may not appear abroad for 16 days, after which they are sprinkled with cocoanut water and cowdung, and their defilement is thereby removed. But as it is just possible that some slight stain may remain, two or three large pots of arrack are produced of which all partake freely, leaving not a vestige of defilement, or arrack, behind! They are a very simple and hospitable people; they gladly share their little with the veriest stranger, and in return for it, they are sometimes badly treated. But the stranger who would not pay them a visit, and accept their hospitality, should keep well to windward of them, during his stay, for no amount of eau-de-cologne, could by any possibility counteract the effects, which the odours proceeding from their bodies and cloths would be sure to produce. Their language is not ordinarily intelligible to the low country people; it is a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam, and is, probably, the existing living approach to the ancient Tamil. They are all under the leadership of one man, who is designated Kanee, and his orders are implicitly obeyed. He has a Lieutenant, and between these two all the governing business of the Mala Arasars is carried on. Some attempts have been made to reclaim these wild people, but no success worth mentioning has attended such efforts, and it is just probable that they will continue their strange life until time, which is gradually but surely thinning their number, shall bring to an end the days of the last Mala Arasars of Tinnevelly.—*Madras Mail.*

THE COUNTRY OF THE SIAHPOSH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

P

within the limits of the cost of the metal inwards and outward they may stimulate or retard business, but they will not cause any movement of the precious metals. We have seen that in India the difference between the cost of importing and exporting silver is 4 per cent. Exchange is favourable for the sellers of bills when the demand for them is more than the supply. The excess of demand for bills over the supply of them may be caused by the import of goods, securities, &c., exceeding the export of goods, securities, and set-offs, &c., of a country. Under these circumstances exchange will continue favourable to sellers until the precious metals, or some other commodities, have been sent away to rectify the position. The excess of demand over supply may also be caused by exchange dealers. It should be borne in mind that the power of exchange dealers in a market to influence the rate is comparatively small and confined within certain limits; the great cause of the fluctuations of exhange is the *course of trade*: though there are other great matters affecting it, such as the rate of interest and any derangement in the currency of the country.

There is an anomaly in the terms high and low when applied to sterling exchange in India. In ordinary parlance a high rate means a good price for sellers, and a low rate a worse one for sellers; the terms when applied to Indian sterling exchange mean the reverse and this leads to confusion. Many quotations of European continental exchanges also lead to the same confusion. The cause is that the fluctuating expressions of the rate are always the first figures of the quotations of the rates—thus both in London and Paris, say £25·24 per £, and both in London and India, say 1s. 11¼d. per rupee. Now if the fixed quantities be quoted first in London and India in speaking of the French exchange with England in London, and the Indian exchange with England in India, viz. £ per £25.24, and rupee per 1s. 11¼d., the difficulty is removed. We see at once that £ per £ 25.2, and a rupee per 1s. 11d. are higher rates than the foregoing, the £ and the rupee commanding less. The rule of quoting the currency of the country, where the exchange originates, as the first term of the proposition, is absolute, and guide the mind to the right judgment.

We have now to state some of the reasons why the purchasers of bills upon England have had favourable rates and why they are likely to have less favourable rates. The past normal condition of the trade of India notwithstanding her large state obligations to Great Britain for the good government she enjoys, has necessitated considerable annual imports of the precious metals, very largely in excess of her exports of them, and silver, being the standard metal and therefore yielding a certain out-turn, has had the pre-eminence in value. In the times of the very high exchanges silver was the chief currency in Europe and there being then more competitors for the article the price ruled very high. Fortunately during the past decade, when the small supply of American cotton propelled India forward in that cultivation, France was releasing her silver in exchange for a gold currency or the rates of exchange in India would at a portion of that period have been much higher. The cost of the conveyance of the metals was then comparatively very high; then the British Government received its annual requirements to a large extent from the contributors to public works and other Indian loans in England and set off the same amount from the Indian revenue for the construction of the works in India, thus obviating a remittance; then in fact the excess exports of goods &c. was so great as to necessitate very heavy imports of silver and gold to pay for them.

In 1870 the opinion was expressed in Calcutta that there would be a considerable diminution in the value of the yearly export from of two articles cotton and opium, and a writer stated that he thought it likely that within five years from that time cotton and opium would be included in 18 millions sterling against 31 millions sterling in 1870. As the Government returns of the trade for the first 10 months of the financial year 1872-73 give the value of those two articles at 20 millions sterling, there seems some prospect of the prediction being tolerably accurate. The diminishing exports without a corresponding diminution in the import of goods; the fact of the British Government taking the whole of their requirements from India by bills on India; the lower price of silver in Europe and the expectation of a very low price when the East alone will require it in large quantities; the much smaller cost of its transport than formerly; the facilities for exchange operations that the telegraph has introduced—these and other causes combine to make us think that exchange must be unfavourable for purchasers of bills for a long time to come, unless some derangement of the Indian currency should occur to cause a turn in the other direction. At present the purchasers of bills for family remittances may be thankful that they can get Bank Bills on demand at 1s. 10¾d. per rupee. The average of the past five year would give about 1s 10⅞ per rupee. But if the trade should necessitate the transmission of silver to London, the last quoted price of standard silver there would only yield 1s. 9¼d per rupee, and rather than pack, ship, and run the the risk of the market, which would very probably go down under any large supply, they would be glad to get bills at 1s. 9¼d. per rupee or four per cent. lower than the present rate. We only write of possibilities we do not expect to see such a decline.—*Friend of India.*

LIFE IN LONDON.

The following items of gossip are from a friend in London, and may be interesting as brief pen-and-ink dashes of several well-known semi-public characters:—

"I was spending an evening last week at a friend's and met Mrs. Charles Dickens, fat, fair, and considerably over forty, I should say: a lady with more than her own share of chin, amiable, doubtless, but with "no soul," and I should think *not* a very congenial mate for so clever a man as the late Charles Dickens. I also met Mrs. Pender Cudlip, who is the authoress known by the name of Annie Thomas,—a merry, fascinating, and altogether most charming woman. Florence Marryat was there too. She is now Mrs. Ross Church. She is too startling, and gave expression to some very revolutionary theories on the subject of marriage, and suggested that a bill should be brought into Parliament, limiting the possession of a husband to three years, with the option of a renewal of the lease, &c., &c. If she meant all she said (which I don't believe) it would have been bad, but as it was, I thought it was in bad taste. However, she sang charmingly and very dramatically. In fact, I should say she is a perfect actress and a most energetic woman. She edits *London Society*, writes novels, and has a family of twelve children! I also met Miss Cook there—sister of Dutton Cook. She is a remarkably nice woman, and is considered very clever.

"We went to the Crystal Palace the other day, and saw some spirit-rapping and the celebrated Davenport Brothers' tricks. They were very cleverly performed. The performers don't pretend to be mediums, but told us that they were all done by trickery.

"You will be glad to learn that the Cambridge boat crew are likely to win again this year. The Oxford don't appear to me to have a chance. They are in better favour than the Cambridge, but they have not any strength in their boat. The Light Blues are the wildest lot, I hear, they have ever had at Putney. At the Star and Garter, where they are staying, they have smashed nearly all the looking glasses in the house, besides all the wine and beer glasses, and after they had been there a week, the landlord had to replenish the house with glass, as they had smashed nearly everything in it. Just for a spree last week, they got a bear down there, and set a lot of dogs to bait him. One of the Cambridgeites went into the ring for something, when the bear turned on him, and tore his hand open, so he had to lay up for a week, but I saw him rowing in the boat to-day, so I suppose he has recovered."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The regulations and the prize list of the forthcoming meeting at Wimbledon have been issued by the National Rifle Association. Among the alterations in the regulations an improved system of deciding ties, the abolition of sighting shots, and the issue of ammunition are the most important. The prize list has still further extended its proportions. The total aggregate value of the first stage of Her Majesty's prize is £1,618, which will be divided into 310 prizes. This is exclusive of medals and badges. In the second stage, the first "sixty" will, as usual, shoot for the Queen's prize of £250, cup or money, with Henry-Martini rifles. The prince of Wales's prize of £100, to which another £100 is added by the Association, will be divided into 21 prizes, and the St. George's Challenge Vase prizes amount to upwards of £1,000. In connexion with the latter contest the vase and 60 money prize will be given in the first stage, and the Dragon Cup, value 50 guineas, in the second stage. Next on the list are the "Grand Aggregate Prize" (N. R A.) value £50; the International Challenge Trophy, the International Irish Challenge Trophy, the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, the Chancellor's Plate, for the match between Oxford and Cambridge; the prizes, value £83, are given in the Snider Nursery; 17 in the Martin's Challenge Cup, value £106, exclusive of the cup; and 30, value £50, in the Consolation series. Seventy-five pounds are added by the Association to the Belgian Challenge Cup, for volley firing. In the "Albert," £450 is offerd—£350 in 40 prizes in the first stage, and £100 in the second stage. The "Alexandra" amounts to £800, which is divided into 202 prizes, and next on the list is the "Alfred," a new prize. In this competition (200 yards, seven shots) there will be 112 prizes, value £400 A similar amount will be given, in 124 prizes, in the "Wimbledon." Next on the list are the "Any Rifle" Association Cup, the "Snider" Association Cup, the "Any Rifle" (Wimbledon) Cup, and the "Snider" (Wimbledon) Cup. The Ladies' Prizes will be 10 in number, value £50; and the Cotton Prizes, 112, value £900—£450 being set down for "any rifles" and a like amount for Sniders. The Army and Navy Challenge Cup Prize will be divided into two stages, 50 prizes value £155, being offered in the first and the cup and £10 in the second stage. Lieut.-Genl. Eyre's Army Prize of £100 again appears on the list; and £100, in 30 prizes, is set down for the special competition of the Permanent Staff sergeants of the Auxiliary Forces. The Duke of Cambridge again presents a prize of £50 for the best score with military breechloaders in 15 shots at 1,000 yards, and the "Arthur" will be divided into 30 prizes, value £200. Mr. Cardwell gives £50, and the Under-Secretary of State for War £25, which together will be divided into 15 prizes, and shot for at 900 yards. Mr. Bass, M.P., renews his prize of £50., and the Association has added £125. to the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, which will now produce 56 prizes. Among other prizes are £105 (divided into 25 prizes) presented by Messrs. Eley Brothers, £77 10s. (divided into 14 prizes) by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, £60 (divided into six prizes) by the National Arm and Ammunition Company, and prizes, value nearly £60 by Messrs. Harston and Scott. Then follow—the Rifle Derby and Rifle Oaks (sweepstakes), the Elcho Challenge Shield, the Public Schools Prizes (Ashburton Challenge Shield and the Spencer Cup), the Halford (Running Deer) Prize, value £10, presented by Sir H. Halford; the Loyd Lindsay Prize, value £50, £25 being added by the Association, to be competed for by sections of four men of Yeomanry, Volunteer Light Horse, or Mounted Rifles. In the latter contest competitors will have to ride a certain distance and to dismount and fire a certain number of shots at 400 and 500 yards. The "Dudley" Prize, £50, and the "Olympic" Prize, value £52 10s., presented by Mr. H. Peck, M.P., with an already large number of extra prizes, complete the list.—*Times.*

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES IN IRELAND.

It is arranged that during the Autumn Manœuvres in Ireland the troops stationed in the various forts and garrisons throughout that country, together with the Militia, the Army Reserve Corps, and a portion of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall march to attack the Curragh Camp. It is expected that the great struggle will be waged near Blessington, a district admirably adapted for military operations. The men of all arms will probably exceed 12,000.—*Globe.*

THE COURT OF THE VATICAN.

The *Gerarchia Cattolica* for 1873, which was published at Rome last week, gives some curious statistics about the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of the existing Cardinals is 45, but there are 27 vacancies. Twenty-one of the Cardinals are upwards of 70 years of age; the youngest Cardinal is Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is 45, and was made Cardinal at the age of 40. Of the other high functionaries of the Church, including Bishops, Vicars Apostolic, and Prefects Apostolic, the total number is 975 (this is inclusive of Monsignor Mermillod). One hundred-and-three of these appointments are vacant. Of the present Cardinals, eight were appointed by Pope Gregory XVI. and 37 by Pius IX. During the long pontificate of the latter no fewer than 97 Cardinals have died, most of whom were appointed by himself. The number of Nuncios and internuncios of the Holy See at foreign Courts is eight—one in Austria, one in Bavaria, one in Belgium, one in Brazil, one in France, one in Holland, one in Portugal, and one in Switzerland. Besides these there are three delegates in the South American Republics and the West Indies. The diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See consists of representatives of Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Brazil, France, Monaco, Peru, Portugal, and San Salvador. It thus appears that though there is a Papal Nuncio at Amsterdam, Holland does not send a diplomatic representative to the Pope.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

A report has reached St. Petersburg of something like a revolution in Khiva. The Khan, it is said, has had his Chief Councillor executed, and has imprisoned his uncle and other influential personages of the Khanate, and has despatched the Russian prisoners to the Orenburg detachment. Whether these events, if correctly reported, will have any influence upon the plans of the Russian Government remains to be seen. At present no change appears to be contemplated. The Berlin press discredit the report of the Khan's submission. The correspondent of the *Times* says that the departure of the Chikishtag column, which was to have started on the 7th of April, has been delayed by the nomads north of the Attrack hastily crossing over to the Persian side of the river, leaving the Russians without camels. Eventually camels had to be hired farther north at 24 roubles per head per month. It is believed at St. Petersburg (the same correspondent says) that the Khivese have received, via Afghanistan, a fresh supply of modern arms, including artillery. Under these circumstances, it is regarded as possible that some of the columns originally intended to keep the neighbouring nomads in check will be required to enter the colonized portion of the Khanate, and to support the main, or Sir Darya, force. Reinforcements are being rapidly equipped at Bahu and Orenburg. The former are to be landed in Kinderli Bay, half-way between Mangishlak and Krasnovodsk, the latter are to scour the Emba district. The columns in the field already exceed six, the greater part being destined to overawe the Tekke, Tohodor, Kirghese, and other tribes. These fresh difficulties have encouraged the more determined party at St. Petersburg to advocate the repetition of a process resorted to some years ago along the north-western slopes of the Thian Shan Mountains. As the native population between Vernoye and Tchemkent were removed to make room for Russian settlers, so it is now proposed to transfer a portion of the sedentary inhabitants of Khiva to Siberia, and to replace them by emigrants from the European provinces.

Other items of news are given in Reuter's telegrams. One dated St. Petersburg, April 16, says—"It is rumoured that the Transcaspian detachment has been considerably reinforced with a view of leaving troops to occupy positions for the protection of the wells in rear of the Expedition. Five battalions of infantry are stationed on the banks of the Caspian Sea." A despatch from Tiflis, of the 15th, says—"The Khirgiz Kafar Karadjitoff, the originator of the insurrection in the Peninsula of Mangishlak, is collecting a column to operate against the Russian detachment.

The *Military Archives* of St. Petersburg asserts that the difficulties with which the expedition will have to contend will arise solely from the steppes which surround the country, as the khanate possesses but slight powers of resistance. Its regular military force does not number more than 1,000 men, the remainder being made up of irregular troops of Usbeks and Sarts, who are badly armed, and of recruits from among the Turcomans, Kavapalkas, and Kirghese. The *Invalide* doubts the accuracy of the intelligence published by some English newspapers that the Khan of Khiva possesses 3 000 good European muskets, which would enable him to offer serious resistance to the Russian Expedition; and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts the statement that the Russian Government had granted leave to correspondents of the American press to accompany the Khiva expedition. This contradiction, however, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, is incorrect, "unless, indeed, the American Secretary of Legation and the American correspondent, who recently left St. Petersburg for Khiva, are to be told upon their arrival in the camp that they had better not send any letters to journals."

According to a Vienna telegram in the *Daily News*, the expenses of the expedition to the middle of March were 400,000 roubles for the Orenburg column; 780,000 roubles for the Caucasus and Caspian column: and a million and a quarter of roubles for the Taschkend column. The army of the Caucasus has been increased by a division of cavalry, two divisions of infantry, and two brigades of artillery. The same telegram states that in the recent engagement on the Attreck the Russian loss was sixteen dead and forty wounded.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN CHURCH LAWS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, April 18.)

The comparative indifference of Englishmen to German as contrasted with French politics may doubtless be explained in several ways, among others, we suppose, by the proximity of France, by the greater diffusion of the French than of the German language in this country, and by the higher degree in which variations in the fortunes of France have affected us in times past. Still there is something surprising in the attention given here to the game of intrigue in Paris compared with the faintness of the interest apparently felt in the remarkable discussions on ecclesiastical legislation now carried on in Berlin. The questions which are there under debate are the very questions on which the excitement of Englishmen goes beyond all bounds when we are immediately concerned with them, and moreover, wherever they occur they are in a peculiar way English questions. There is no parallel in history to the experiment which the German statesmen are resolutely bent on trying except the memorable achievement of Englishmen under the guidance of Henry VIII. When the English community determined to be at once a nation and a Church they made an attempt which, century for century, is precisely the same as the undertaking of Prince Bismarck. The differences between the experiments are merely those necessitated by the difference in the epochs. The effects of the Reformation and the change which Roman Catholicism has subsequently undergone are, of course, accepted by the German legislators; there is no attempt to have a State religion with a unity of its own resembling the unity pretended to by the Church of England. But the new laws provide by the most stringent sanctions that the commands of the State shall have precedence over all other commands, and that no commands shall be issued by anybody to Germans which are not in harmony with the principles of German civil authority. The State does not claim to be the Church or any one Church of many, but it refuses to share its prerogatives with any person or power whatsoever.

A distinction has to be drawn between German and Prussian legislation, but it is rather formal and technical than substantial, both on account of the great preponderance of Prussia in the Empire and because the new Prussian ecclesiastical laws are undoubtedly destined to be adopted in some shape hereafter by the Imperial German Parliament. The enactments directed against ecclesiastical power which are best known in this country are that providing for the expulsion of the Jesuits and all cognate associations from German territory and that forbidding all ministers of religion to treat of political subjects in the pulpit; and these apply to all Germany. The law conferring on the State a universal right of inspection in ecclesiastical schools is Prussian, but none of the measures actually enacted and now in force have anything like the importance or boldness of the four ecclesiastical bills lately passed by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and about to be passed by the Peers. The text of the existing Prussian Constitution distinctly placed these measures till the other day beyond the powers of the Prussian Legislature, since one article gave to all sects absolute liberty of managing their own affairs, and another disclaimed on the part of the State, and took away from all private patrons, the right of presentation to benefices. An amendment of the Constitution had thus to be carried simultaneously, or nearly so, with the ecclesiastical legislation; and here the difficulty was supposed to reside, since the House of Peers was believed to be disinclined to any such alteration of the Constitutional text. It has been announced, however, within the last few days that Prince Bismarck's personal influence has constrained the Upper House to submit, and we may assume the force of law to have been virtually given to the four bills relating severally to the education and institution of ecclesiastics, to ecclesiastical penalties, to ecclesiastical justice and discipline, and to the legal effects of religious abjuration.

Like all these measures, the new law concerning the education of ecclesiastical functionaries, which is the most striking of the number, will apply to all sects indifferently. But in its application to the Roman Catholic priesthood it almost takes one's breath away, so impressive are its boldness and thoroughness in comparison with the endless hesitations, precautions, and compromises of Mr. Gladstone's proposals for Irish University education. It is an attempt to take security that all ministers of all religions in Prussia shall receive a liberal education of the same quality as that received by liberally educated laymen. No special schools or seminaries are to be founded hereafter, and all existing places of ecclesiastical education are to be placed under civil supervision both as regards the teachers and as regards the course of teaching. In a short time no person will have the power of pretending to ecclesiastical duties in Prussia who has not been educated at a Prussian public school. After leaving school he must spend three years at a State university, to which he has to obtain entrance through a matriculation examination, and he must be prepared to face a pass examination when he leaves it. The nature of this pass examination is described in a section which might shortly be paid to reverse the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's famous gagging clauses. Among the subjects which it is absolutely bound to include are philosophy, classics, and the history and literature of Germany. It is only from the class of persons thus trained that the Roman Catholic bishop can select those whom he proposes to nominate to cures, and on every nomination the president of the province in which the parish is situated has an unconditional veto, and he alone institutes in the cure. Any bishop or candidate attempting to evade these obligations is made subject to heavy fine. The still severer punishment of fine and imprisonment is imposed by the second of the four new laws on anybody disregarding its prohibitions. It relates to ecclesiastical penalties, and forbids the infliction of punishment by one ecclesiastic on another for voting in any particular way or for doing any act which is in conformity with a civil law or ordinance. But the law which has apparently spread most consternation among Ultramontane Catholics is that providing for ecclesiastical discipline. It enacts broadly that such discipline shall only be enforced in Germany by ecclesiastics of German nationality, and this is the point at which the new legislation comes closest to express repudiation of the authority of the Pope and of the Roman Court. The law on discipline then goes on to establish a High Court of Ecclesiastical Justice, which it arms with full jurisdiction over all classes of ecclesiastics, and for which it provides a regular procedure. This is the sole tribunal in Prussia which in future will impose ecclesiastical penalties, and among other powers it is authorized to depose ecclesiastical persons from their functions if they contravene any law or ordinance of the civil sovereignty. The list of bills ends with a measure provoked no doubt by some successful chicanery of the Ultramontanes directed against the Old Catholics. It enacts that no civil act done by an ecclesiastical person shall be void on account of his abjuration or change of religion.

It is obvious at the first glance that if certain classes of Englishmen are likely to applaud these measures as directed against Popery, there are also zealots among us with a strong natural affinity for those classes who are likely to feel the Prussian laws stinging them in their tenderest prejudices. If Prince Bismarck's legislation shocks Lord Denbigh, it will probably scandalize Mr. Miall at least as strongly. The fact is that it has not been suggested or dictated by any religious theory whatever. The Germans are determined to be not only a nation, but a great, a strong, and a solid nation. Victorious over France, but evidently believing that the fruits of victory can only be preserved by every sort of material and moral precaution, the German statesmen have clearly discerned that their most dangerous foes are likely to be those of their own household. These foes they have not found in any class of persons professing purely German opinions of any political shade, but in the number of those who were Catholics first and then Germans if you please. They have made up their mind that every atom of the national organism shall sympathize with it more strongly than with any foreign body. Thus the very object of their measures is that even priests shall be Germans first and then Catholics if you please. They will do all they can that, when preparing for another death-struggle or engaged in it, there shall be no German minority hesitating to throw in their lot with their brethren because the interests of the Pope or the Church are likely to be compromised or furthered by this or that issue. It is useless to speculate on the view which might have been taken by the authors of these measures of Mr. Miall's principles if they had ever heard of them, but we may add that they have based their legislation on the deliberate rejection of the Italian Policy which has for its motto "a free Church in a free State."

From Central America we learn that earthquakes, attended with great loss of life, have occurred at San Salvador. They began on the 8th of March. A telegram from Aspinall, via Havanna, dated the 9th of April, says—"San Salvador has been destroyed; 800 persons were killed, and property valued at 12,000,000 dols. has been destroyed. A fire followed the earthquake, and burned many buildings. The date of the catastrophe is omitted."

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Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London, Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, 3½ ,, ,, } Rs. 500 and not ex-
,, 21 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

AGRA BANK, Limited

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | RANGOON. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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AND
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HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
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31st December 1872.

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FOR SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned—
LEONARD COX and Co.'s (MORICE COX and Co.'s)
BEER, in Quarts at 4½ Rupees, and Pints 3 Rupees, per dozen.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co., Limited.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
WHITE LABEL COGNAC,
Rs. 20 per dozen.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

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ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that they have received, per Steamer URBINO, a small parcel of the following extremely fine OLD CHOICE SPIRITS:—

Cognac.... at Rs. 42, 38, and 33 per dozen.
London Old Tom .....Rs. 24 ,,
Irish and Scotch Whisky. ,, 25 ,,
Jamaica Rum..... ,, 26 ,,

Dean Lane, Bombay, 12th March 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

VOLKART BROTHERS'
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry ,, ,, ,, 30

STILL HOCKS.

Liebfraumilch ... ...Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Steinwein ... ,, ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer ... ,, ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer ... ,, ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner ... ,, ... ,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ,, ... ,, 30 ,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc ... ...Rs.' 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands ... ... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 28 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality ... ...Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Inferior quality ... ... ,, 10 ,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Supamante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still) ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Bracheetto ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Barolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,

BRANDIES.

Tricche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866 ...Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865 ... ,, 17 ,, ,,
G. Martineau ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s... ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balareseque ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,

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Gruyere Cheese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only sure certain and pleasant-to-use durable gum, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades as invaluable to young and old. As a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anti-scorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

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